



6000 BC  $\rightarrow$  4000 BC  
8000 years ago  $\rightarrow$  6000 years ago

Humans in permanent settlements came to regard the land they lived on as their property and theirs alone. This led to violent conflicts.

By then *Homo Sapiens Sapiens* had populated all of Europe, Asia, and the New World.

They would eventually evolve

into Gauls, Celts, Mesopotamians  
and other tribes that founded  
great civilizations and fought one  
another for centuries.

6000 BC - 7100 BC      1912 Dates J-BK

Lacustrine Period

### Lake Dwellings

During what is known as the Lacustrine Period human habitations for security from wild beasts were built over the waters of a lake. Such dwellings exist today in central Africa, the Philippines, on the Amazon, and in Venezuela. By aid of the relics left by the lake dwellers it has been proved that they

were in Switzerland and Italy during  
the Neolithic or New Stone Age. And  
According to Dr. Keller remained there  
until the 1<sup>st</sup> century of the Christian  
era, when their dwelling ceased to  
be occupied

BC  
6000 years ago

By 6000 years ago BC men had learnt to work together to in hunting food-producing mammals e.g. Antelope & red deer

6000 BCE

Neolithic farming peoples were  
settling Mesopotamia

6000BC

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The beginnings of food production in the river valley of the Nile and in the valleys of the Fertile Crescent can be placed at about 6000BC. That is 3000 years earlier than the beginning of the Neolithic period in Northern Europe.



6000 BC

CATAL Hüyük and HACILAR  
(Anatolia)

c 6000 BC

Falsification - Western Asia

c. 6000 BC

Early 6 millennium BC

Assyria

Not later than the early 6th millennium BC  
pottery was invented somewhere  
in ancient East and its use  
spread rapidly.

6000BC

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CATAL HÜDÜK - first settlements  
in the Anatolian plains  
date from 6500 BC.

6000 BC  
8000 YA

Saraha

Henrich Barth discovered  
remarkable coverings of bulls,  
buffaloes, ostriches and people  
in the Tassiliplateau and  
neighboring foothills. The Central  
Saraha was green and fertile

6000 BC

First African plant domestication -  
native ~~maize~~ millet in the  
Sahara. Sheep, barley and wheat  
introduced to Egypt from  
western Asia

First use of microliths in southern  
Africa

6070 BC

Farming well established in north and central Mesopotamia (Hassuna and Samarra cultures). Painted kiln-fired pottery appears for 1st time, along with copper and lead smelting.

Pottery production at Mehrgarh,  
Pakistan

GOOBBE

People began growing rice  
in the Indus R. valley

Indus valley farmers grew wheat  
barley, beans, and sesame  
Also some of world's first  
rice, banana, black pepper,  
mustard and cotton.



6000 BC

Established farming villages in China. Millet cultivated, pigs and dogs kept.

First pottery in mainland South-East Asia; also quadrangular adzes and polished stone knives. Agriculture slowly adopted

6000 BC

English is a member of the Indo-European family of languages. The precise origins of the word are still a matter of controversy, but the consensus view is that it came on the scene around 8000 yrs ago in the general area to the north of the Black Sea.

6000 BC

Hunting animals & seeking a pleasant environment, men wandered southward and probably reached southernmost South America more than 8000 yrs ago.

8000 Y.A. 6000 B.C.

Lake Agassiz suddenly broke through the ice and emptied northward into Hudson Bay? It is estimated that the entire ocean rose between 20 & 40 cm (10 to 20 in) as a result of this flood.

6000BC

First true pottery made.

8 KYA 6,000 BC

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Pottery first made in Japan

6000B2-AD250

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Nenevch

CL0003C

NEOLITHIC

(means the "New Stone Age")  
the period when people  
developed farming but  
still used stone tools



6000BC

As early herders & farmers  
from the north infiltrate Taurus  
and Euphrates River basins, villages  
& towns appear.

Stockbreeding, grain cultivation,  
and irrigation evolve to form  
the agricultural basis of  
prehistoric UBAID culture

6000 BC  $\rightarrow$  3500 BC

Neolithic period (East  
Mediterranean)

8,000 YA 6000 BC

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Prehistoric North Americans  
had fashioned sophisticated  
sandals and slip-on shoes.

6000 BC  
8000 YA

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Pottery first made in  
Japan.

6000BC

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Agriculture begins to replace  
hunting in Europe.

6000 BC  
8000 yrs ago

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Earliest towns developed

6000 B.C.

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Buffalo (Bison) Crossed the  
land bridge into America

C 6000sc

Invention of Aquaculture  
in S.W. Asia.



6000 BC

Settlers from Anatolia, one of the original  
homes of agriculture crossed the Aegean to  
Thessaly and Crete

6000 BC

### Mesopotamian beginnings

A site in the Kurdish hills going back to about 6000 BC suggests a larger settlement, out of caves in the open and provided with domesticable if not yet domesticated animals - sheep, goats, and pigs. In this part of the world we still lack clear

for settlements supplements supplementing  
wild food by one of those wild grasses  
which became the 1st cereals

But in sites in Palestine we have found  
sickle-like tools set with flints  
and apparently used to cut  
some grass

6000 BC

In Egypt & Mesopotamia  
bronze (copper & tin alloy) made  
its appearance

6000 Bc

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The Great Lakes became clear of ice,  
and first time in 25,000 years  
Canada began to lose its ice  
cover

6050 BC

In Egypt & Mesopotamia  
bronze (copper & tin alloy) made  
its appearance

Its use spread slowly  
By about 1900 BC, a race in  
Spain known as the "beaker  
folk" made articles of bronze  
and spread them widely through  
Europe.

6000BC - 3000BC

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Nedethic inhabitants of Crete  
successfully established agriculture  
and animal husbandry.

This contributed to the material  
basis of Minoan culture : a rich  
agricultural economy of cereals, olive,  
vines and herds

6000 BC

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Central Sahara (the TASSILI plateau)  
was green and fertile region



6000 BC

Evidence from Spirit Cave in  
northern SIAM suggests rice  
cultivation had begun in  
South-East Asia by 6000 BC

C80TV 4A

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messlethor

6000 BC

The worship of the local gods stemmed from the beginning of the predynastic period, about 6000 BC, when numerous tribes came together in the valley of the Nile.

6000 BC

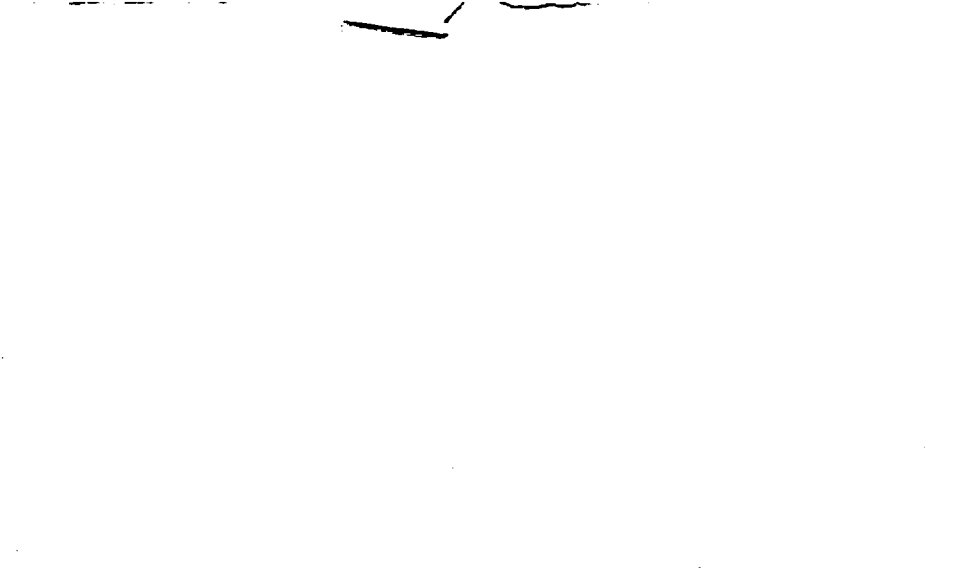
Squashes domesticated.

6000BC

mules domesticated

6000 BC

*Mesopotamia irrigated*



6000 BC

Fortification



8,000 yrs ago = 6000 BC

Beginning of Agriculture,  
Cultivation of barley and wheat.  
First pottery.

6000B C

Copper Age

6000 BC

Beer was drunk in Mesopotamia,  
but may be much older.

8,000 yrs ago = 6000 BC

In Texas in SCITARB AVER  
RANCH near Midland was found  
bone fragments of a female who  
lived over 8000 yrs ago.  
Archaeologists named this  
Ancient woman "MIDLAND MINNIE."

By 6000 BC

The English Channel  
was flooded.

6000 BC

neolithic period began

6000 BC - 8000 yrs ago

Found in Colorado mountain cave a 35/40 yr old man died 8,000 yrs ago. They are among oldest bones found in North America (Radio Carbon) (The Austrian Alp man 5,300 yrs ago 3,300 BC). Cave more than 10,000 feet above sea level. Patty Jo Watson, archaeologist discovered in 1988 - Skull cap, several arm & leg bones, a few ribs & vertebrae, pelvis

fragments, four finger bones & 11 teeth.



6070BC

CATAL NÜYÜK

Level VI 5970BC

6000 BC  $\Rightarrow$  3500 BC

NEOLITHIC PERIOD  
East Mediterranean

6000BC

1912 Dates J-BK

In the temple of NIPPUR tablets were discovered which are believed to have been written 6000BC

They are in the Chaldean language - measure 9 in by 6  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. They are hymns and invocations used in worship in the temple.

6000BC

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In America in 6000BC, some seed gatherers somewhere began to interfere successfully in the planting, germination, and fruition of wild plants.

6000 BC

Farming in Macedonia,  
pottery plentiful

6000BC

Jericho settled

By 7000BC Agriculture was well established in at least 3 Near Eastern regions: Jordan, Iran, and Anatolia (Turkey)

8000 years ago (6000 BC)

On the edge of the Mesopotamian plain, some gardeners enlarged their cultivated areas by spreading river water through man-made irrigation ditches. Early cultivation was generally tranquil: women gardened lazily with hoes, while men amused themselves with fishing, hunting, taming animals, and trading. From about 8000 years ago (6000 BC) years ago onward, occasional fights or wars led to the destruction

of settlements in southwestern Asia. Some towns were fortified, but warfare was nothing like the habit that it later became.



8000 yrs ago (6000 BC)

Gardens along with them cattle  
reached the Indus Valley 8,000 yrs  
ago (6000 BC)

6000 BC

world population = 5 million

6000 BC } to form Depends on  
4000 BC } place  
NEOLITHIC (New Stone Age)

Period of Early farming  
all tools were still made of  
stone.

Revolutionary because people  
produced food not just to  
eat but to trade.

Created the wheel (potter's wheel?)  
metalworking

8000 yrs ago = 6000 BC

CHALCOLITHIC (or Copper Age)

6000 BC

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The CHALCOLITHIC or Copper Age  
nominally began 6000 BC in Southwestern  
Asia.

6000 B.C.

Jericho - Oasis city on route  
from Asia to Egypt. Travellers  
and their goods were protected  
by a high CITY wall and housed  
in what looks like a HOTEL

5900 BC

CATAL HÜYÜK Culture  
at its peak  
(In ANATOLIA - north of CYPRUS)

5,800 BC

Brick temples - Mesopotamia



? 5,800 BC

Animal - drawn sleds.

5,800BC

Temples - Temple market  
communis

? 5800 B C

Animal-drawn sleds  
Mesopotamia

? 5,800 BC

milk - in northern Mesopotamia

5700 BC

TEHUACAN valley, Mexico  
They began to domesticate corn.  
The original cobs were tiny.  
The earliest type of corn found  
was in its primitive form,  
close to its tiny wild ancestor.  
The people were gradually improving  
corn by careful breeding.  
By 2000 BC; corn was about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of present  
size

5,700 BC

Maize was domesticated

5700 BC

## THE MUTANT CORN

The grass TEOSINTE grows wild in Middle America. Its name means "God's Corn" in the Aztec language and it makes good popcorn. Modern Corn or maize, deriving from a mutation in TEOSINTE that gave rise to soft-cored kernels. American Indians evidently spotted and nurtured this mutant.

form and they were cultivating primitive  
corn in TEHUACÁN region of Mexico  
by 5700 BC.



5,600 BC

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The Black Sea was flooded  
by Mediterranean Sea Water.  
Up till then it had been  
a fresh water lake.

This could have been "The Flood"  
in the Bible & in Gilgamesh

5600B.C.

In Britain and northern Europe.  
the climate was warm enough  
for deciduous forest trees to take  
root.

Sept 1, 5598 BC

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Began Decision Mundane Era

Sept 1 5508 BC

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Began Civil Era of Constantinople

5508 BC

Chronographes

Byzantine reckoned years from  
5508 BC (creation) (in middle ages);  
a method originated in the  
7th century and used by the  
Greeks and the Orthodox Church  
until 1700.

Sept 1, 5508 B.C

Early Christians of Constantinople  
used a chronology that began  
with Sept. 1, 5508 B.C.

Sept 1, 5508 AC

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Era of Constantinople began

5509 BC

Byzantine era starts



Aug. 29, 5502 BC

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Alexandrian Era begun

Aug 29, 5502 BC

Began the Alexandrian Era

7,500  $\pm$  A 5,500 BC

Sea level was 20 meters  
below present  $\approx$  2000 AD

5500BC

Earliest known irrigation system  
in the world at CHOGA MAMI,  
Mesopotamia

Halaf culture appears in  
Mesopotamia, characterized by  
domed round houses and fine  
painted pottery

7,500 yrs ago (5,500 BC)

By 7,500 yrs ago (5,500 BC) millet gardeners farther north, beside the Yellow River (China) were exploiting the windblown loess of the ice age, a particularly labor-saving soil.

5500 - 1500c

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Kalhu (NIMROD) South  
of Nineveh in Tigris

c 5500 BC

Pottery was commonly made & used in the neolithic period by people living in scattered villages on the banks of the Yellow River, in the lower & middle reaches of the YANGTZE (CHANGJIANG River) and along the eastern sea coast.

C5500YA

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neolithic



c 5500 BC - 3000 BC

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Copper Age

5500 → 3100 BC

PREDYNASTIC period

Egypt

Delta Egypt  
Lower Egypt

BC

Upper Egypt (Southern Egypt)

3100

Protodynastic

Protodynastic

3300

Late Hierakon (Nagada II)

Late Hierakon / Maadi

3500

Early Hierakon (Nagada III)

Omari B ?

4000

Amratian (Nagada I)

Omari A ?

5000

Badarian

Merimda / Fayyum A

(5500 ?)

over)

It is the period that saw - effective farming  
and herding, metallurgy, pottery making,  
shaping of hard stone by grinding, ceremonial  
architecture, elaborate burials, effective  
river-going sailing craft, long distance  
trade, and stratified political and social  
systems

5,500 BC

accidental iron. Mesopotamia.

thereafter small piece of accidentally  
smelted or meteoritic iron appeared  
in rare and treasured objects, e.g.  
in Thailand

5500 - 3600 BC

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Copper tools are known from both Badarian and Amratian sites in Upper Egypt. But these implements are generally small & simple.

5,500 B C

Cultivation of millet in China.

05500 Bc

The current sea level was  
reached.

Aug. 29, 5492 BC.

Early Christians of Antioch  
used a Chronology that  
began on Aug. 29, 5492 BC.



Sept. 1, 5492 BC

Mundane Era of Antioch began

5450 - 4250 BC

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Early Neolithic period in Egypt.

5400 BC

Herding of camelid species in  
AYA CUCHO region, Peru.

5300 BC

Sling - Western Asia.

5200BC

First forms of central Europe  
spread north-west as far as  
Netherlands; distinctive pottery  
(BANDKERAMIK) with linear  
incised decoration found through-  
out this area

5200 BC

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First human emigrants to Malta  
must have come from Sicily because  
they had brought Sicilian pots with  
them.

They grew emmer wheat  
and lentils, hunted red deer.

5200 BC and earlier

South of Black Sea and Caspian  
sea, radiocarbon dating shows  
farming started here and  
spread to Poland, Hungary, Germany  
by 4000 BC

and to Sweden & England  
by 2800 BC.

50503e

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Child of CHNCHORRO was <sup>chile</sup>  
mummified.  
The practice continued for  
3,500 yrs before it died out.



C 5000 BC  
7000 yrs ago

Netl No. 3/95

CHILI

More than 6,000 years before the INCA Empire, an ancient Pacific Coast culture began mummifying its dead.  
(Discovered Oct. 25, 1983).

Called the CHINCHOPRO people. They were mummifying their dead fully 2000 years before Egyptians

7000 yrs ago - STILL

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Atlantic: Very warm (Europe); heavy  
rain (Africa) until 6000 BC.